

compensation should be made to certain people; loyal people. Well, sir, I do not want anybody else compensated. No one who is not a good, loyal citizen of the United States has any title to compensation. He has no right to hold even what is left to him, unless he is a loyal man—not one whit. What entitles you to the protection of the government at all, but your loyalty to the government? What entitles you to the protection of the government, but the understanding that if that government is imperilled you will go to its side and defend it to the death if necessary? If you are not willing to do that, what business have you to claim its protection for life, property or anything else? I do want loyal men compensated, and none others. For the man who is disloyal is not a citizen of the United States or a citizen of Maryland in the true sense of the word. He is a denizen, and a very dangerous one at that. He is an inhabitant, but the sooner he ceases to be an inhabitant the better for the State and the country. I would have the word "loyal" in every provision that looked to compensation, either State or federal. Loyal men have been giving their voices, their time, their labor, their blood and their lives for the government, and the government is bound to protect them. But if men have not been doing that they have no shadow of claim against the government for protection. I do not myself undertake to say who are loyal and who are not loyal. Gentlemen can answer that question at the bar of their own consciences. I leave every gentleman to do that for himself. But I do say that every resolution or provision looking to compensation by the State or the general government, that gets my voice and my vote in its support, must have that word "loyal" in it.

These complaints, how they do come up to us daily, almost hourly, from our people along the borders, saying how they have suffered. Compensation! Yes, there are some who do need compensation. Here is one.

"Our State and county were invaded and desolated by the wooing and earnest entreaties of Maryland traitors. It is true that in this county many of them were torn into shreds; but their leaders among them everywhere were paid in greenbacks for what policy seemed necessary they should be despoiled of."

That is the fact. Why, compensation to a measure was practice by these raiders in Maryland a few days ago. But to whom? Just the other side to what we propose. We say none but loyal men shall be compensated. They acted out the doctrine that none but disloyal men should be compensated. Now, that is not my way of thinking, and it will not be my way of acting. In every resolution to which I subscribe, looking to this subject of general compensation, that word

"loyal" must stand, or I will not give it my voice or vote. It may be a question now that gentlemen may just as well take into consideration, whether the general government has not paid enough for slavery, to make us all anti-compensationists. It has paid \$2,000,000,000 in money; and as my friend from Kent (Mr. Chambers) has said, oceans of precious, priceless loyal blood. The government may think it has compensated enough for an "institution," if you choose so to call it, which has rebellion and civil war and all the horrors which my friend so eloquently depicted. It may think it has paid sufficient in this \$2,000,000,000, and oceans of loyal blood. With that I have nothing to do.

I cannot say what the general government will do, or ought to do, or is likely to do, or what I would ask it to do. But I am saying what it is my duty to do here in my place today. And I want every gentleman to understand that my vote squares wholly with my conscience. I do it because I think it right before God and man, and necessary to be done. Therefore, after having voted for emancipation, I shall vote as heartily against State compensation. I have given a few reasons for my course upon this subject; there are many others.

On motion of Mr. THOMAS,

The convention then took a recess until 8 o'clock, P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 8 o'clock, P. M.

The roll was called, and the following members answered to their names:

Messrs. Goldsborough, President; Abbott, Annan, Audoun, Bond, Brown, Chambers, Clarke, Cunningham, Cushing, Daniel, Davis, of Washington, Dent, Duvall, Earle, Ecker, Edelen, Farrow, Galloway, Hatch, Hebb, Hoffman, Hollyday, Hopkins, Jones, of Somerset, Kennard, King, Lee, Markey, McComas, Mitchell, Miller, Mullikin, Murray, Negley, Nyman, Parker, Parran, Peter, Pugh, Purcell, Russell, Sands, Schley, Smith, of Carroll, Stirling, Stockbridge, Swope, Sykes, Thomas, Todd, Valliant, Wooden—53.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The Convention resumed the consideration of the order of the day, being the report of the committee on the legislative department, which was on its second reading.

COMPENSATION FOR SLAVES.

The section under consideration was the following:

"Sec. 40. The general assembly shall pass no law, nor make any appropriation to compensate the masters or claimants of slaves emancipated from servitude by the adoption of this Constitution."